Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1806. [No. 1535.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

February 12.

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants to hire—one a very good cook, washer and ironer, she also understands every kind of house work. The other two are good spinners, and one of them washes and irons well and understands house work of every kind. They are hired for no fault. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 18. d3w

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Scholfield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers*, to secure John and M. Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

TO RENT

And immediate possession given:

SIXTEEN hundred acres of land, about three miles from Fendal's mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac—This Land is of good quality and well adapted to wheat and grass, under good enclosures and having a tolerable dwelling house and other necessary buildings. It is capable of being divided into several tenements, so as to suit applicants. On the premises is a good blacksmith's shop and tools, and an excellent stand for that business. Tenants may be supplied at a fair price with corn, hay and fodder, carts, waggons and plantation utensils—also with sundry work horses, mules and oxen.—More than two hundred bushels of wheat are sown on the premises. Mr. George Simpson, living on the premises, will shew the land and other property to applicants.

Richard Bland Lee.

Virginia, Feb. 19. tf

HORSE FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, for cash, on SATURDAY next, the first day of March, a large GREY HORSE, about nine or ten years old—together with a Saddle and Bridle—to defray the expences of said Horse, left in my possession on the 17th day of December last by a stranger.

The sale will commence at twelve o'clock, at the ferry where I live, opposite Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

James Moore, jun.

February 25. d3t†

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

February 19. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18 d

WANTED,

A vessel of about 700 barrels, to take a freight to *Boston* and *Portsmouth*, New-Hampshire.

Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle.

February 14. d

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

Just Received, and for Sale,

1,300 SPANISH HIDES,
20 tons of Logwood, and
A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,

30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19. d

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
WINES.
Madeira,
Buscellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage in business for the ensuing season, will do any Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet or dry goods for one half the amount of work contracted for.

R. G. LANPHIER.

February 19. d3w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, *by* ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller,*

An Examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1, d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock*,

Half an Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

February 24. d3w

CORPORATION PROPERTY
TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke street, will be leased for twenty one years.—Any person desirous of renting this property, will please send in their proposals, previous to the first day of April next: to

John Young, *Mordecai Miller*, *Thomas Preston.* } Committee of Council.

February 22. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambriek Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Bastas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 22d instant a negro named NED, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his clothes uncertain, except a blue cloth jacket and trowsers. It is believed he rode off a young grey Mare, and as he was raised in St. Mary's county and has lived in the city of Washington, he will endeavor to go to one of those places. He was purchased of Mr. Enoch Millard in George town, about nine years ago. I will give the above reward to any person, who will have him secured in any jail so that I get him again. One of his hands has been lately hurt, and is yet perhaps a little swelled.

David Lynn.

Cumberland, Alleghany county, Md. Feb. 12. } (Feb. 25) 3*

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

NOTICE.

THOSE Citizens who are delinquents under the law for the speedy extinguishment of fire, are hereby notified, that the law will be enforced on all those who shall neglect to provide themselves with the requisite number of buckets before the first day of *May* next: *This is the express order of Council made the 15th instant.*

That no person may be ignorant of the requisites of the law, I here subjoin the following extracts.

"Every proprietor of any dwelling house or store house, shall provide as many fire buckets of good leather, each containing two and a half gallons, as shall be equal in number to the stories in such house; If the proprietor reside out of town the occupier may provide them and deduct the expence thereof out of the rent. The buckets must be numbered, and the name of the proprietors painted thereon, under the penalty of *One Dollar*: And if they permit them to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishment of fire, the same penalty. A neglect to provide buckets in the manner above described, will subject the delinquents to a fine of *One Dollar* per month for each bucket not provided as aforesaid. Every new dwelling-house or store house must be furnished in the manner above described, within two months after such houses are occupied, or the like penalty of *One Dollar* per month will attach for neglect:

John Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

February 24. 6t

22,000 lbs. first quality Caracas COCOA,
3,200 lbs. do. Island do.
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
15 do. Logwood,
1,800 feet large Mahogany,
For sale by
R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,

A few pipes choice MADEIRA WINE.

February 24. d12t

100 Bolts heavy Russian Canvals,

A quantity of Sole-Leather, and a large assortment of *SHOES* of various descriptions,

Just received and for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.

February 24. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1806.

IT appearing to the Court, upon the petition of William M. Maynadier, for a commission of partition under the act entitled, "An act to direct descents," that Charles Alexander and Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his wife, Robert Brown, Cecilia Gustavus Brown, Louisa ——, Richard Brown, Seaton Brown, Martha Lannea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catharine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown and William Brown, persons residents of the state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of the land therein mentioned; and the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said petition having made their return thereof as the law directs: *It is thereupon ordered*, That the said persons appear, by themselves or their attorney, in Charles county court, at Charles-Town, on the third MONDAY in March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the return aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be confirmed, and that the said William M. Maynadier give notice of this order by causing the same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alexandria, twice a week for the space of three weeks before the said third Monday in March next.

Test,
JOHN BARNES, Clerk.

February 20. 2aw3w

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

The following are the observations made by Mr. JOSEPH LEWIS, *in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the Resolution for erecting a bridge across the Potomac.*

MR CHAIRMAN:—

TWO DAYS have already been employed in discussing the propriety of erecting a bridge over the river Potomac, to facilitate and shorten the intercourse, between the Eastern and Western states of the union. Before the question is taken I am desirous of assigning some of the reasons which will influence my vote. I promise the committee, however, that my observations shall be as short as the nature of the subject will permit. The very able support given to the resolution upon your table, by the honorable chairman of the committee who reported it; aided by my honorable colleague, (Mr. Clarke,) an honorable gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. Elmer,) and an hon. gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Ely,) will considerably abridge the observations, which otherwise I should have thought it my duty to make. It is my wish sir, to give this subject a fair, candid, and impartial investigation; and if it shall appear that all the numerous evils will result from its adoption, which the people of George-Town, seem to suppose, I will be the last man on this floor to sanction its passage; but if, on the other hand, their objections are chimerical, and have emanated from an unfounded jealousy of their neighbors, I shall give to this measure my most decided and unequivocal approbation; and in this determination I trust, I shall be aided by a large majority of the committee.

There is but one point to which, in my opinion, the attention of this committee ought to be directed.—Will the erection of the contemplated bridge, injure the navigation of the river Potomac? This is the only question applicable to the subject; and the only pivot upon which it ought to turn. Let us Mr. chairman examine the objections and reasoning of the anti-memorialists upon this point. They say in their memorial that "They consider their natural and political rights, will be infringed by the adoption of this measure, as the navigation of the river will be injured and obstructed thereby; that from the meeting of the stream and tide water, at the place where the bridge is contemplated, a tendency will be produced in the impeded stream water to deposit the earthy particles with which it is charged in time of freshes, & by which they apprehend the present entire, main and deep channel may be divided into many small and narrow passages to the great injury of the navigation." This sir, is the bare assertion of the counter memorialists; they have not deigned to state one single fact, or adduce the smallest proof in support of a result which they have taken for granted, will be inevitable. Although the proof rests upon the opponents to this measure, and not upon its friends; yet I am willing and prepared to prove, by the best evidence the nature of the case will admit; that the navigation of the Potomac instead of being injured, will be greatly benefited by the erection of this bridge. Sir, the evidence I shall offer is drawn from experience. It is known that in Europe as well as in this country, piers have been sunk for the express purpose of deepening the channel & improving the navigation of rivers: and if this experiment has succeeded in all other countries, and rivers, surely it will not fail in the Potomac. It is not to be believed that the Potomac is unlike every other river in the world.——But sir, if we had not the aid of experience before us, common sense and common reason, would revolt at the idea of injuring the navigation in the manner stated by the counter memorialists. If you oblige vessels of all descriptions to pass through your draw and of course pursue the same channel, will it not have a tendency to deepen and clean the channel, by agitating the sediment which may have settled there, and which will by that means be swept away by the current? and instead of a number of small channels will it not have the opposite effect of improving and deepening the only main channel? Surely this must be the effect. But Mr. chairman whilst I am unwilling to believe that the erection of this bridge can in any manner whatever injure the navigation of the Potomac; yet I will candidly admit, that the vessels passing to and from George-Town, will experience some little *inconvenience* at the draw; but that inconvenience will be so very trifling, that it will be entirely lost in a comparison with the great general good, which will result to the community. Having proved, as I trust, satisfactorily, that the navigation of the Potomac cannot possibly be injured by the adoption of this measure, let us now examine the *inconvenience* to which vessels passing the draw will be subjected, for this appears now to be the only remaining ground of investigation. We have been told by gentlemen on this floor well acquainted with the building of bridges and of their effects; that little or no detention is experienced in passing the draws. That it frequently happens that vessels pass thro' without lowering a sail or being detained a single instant when they have a fair wind, and that at no time is it necessary to detain them longer than from 5 to 15 minutes. If this information is correct, (and we cannot possibly doubt it,) where, let me ask, is the *very great* injury to the *very few* vessels that will have to pass this draw? When I say *very* few Mr. chairman, I have reference to the statement made the other day by my honorable colleague, the chairman of the committee, whose report is now the subject of discussion. He then told us that his statement was taken from absolute entries made at the collector's office at George-Town for the last seven years, and in that time only twenty-one ships, six brigs, one hundred & thirty-two schrs. and 52 sloops had been entered there, making in the whole 211 vessels of all descriptions. My colleague at that time omitted to mention, or was not apprised of the fact, that of the vessels *entered* at Georgetown, a very considerable proportion never went there, but were destined for, and actually loaded at the Eastern Branch. It is very well known, that within the last seven years, a number of large vessels were loaded at the Eastern Branch by Mr. Barry alone, who was at that time engaged in making large shipments of flour and biscuit to the West Indies; yet all these vessels, as well as a great number employed in removing from Philadelphia the furniture of congress, of the president, and of the public officers, together with those employed in bringing stores, &c. for the navy-yard on the Eastern Branch, were all entered at Georgetown, that being the only port of entry for George Town and the City of Washington; thereby giving to Georgetown an *appearance* of commerce which she is not *really* entitled to. I have ascertained that some years ago several foreign vessels resorted to the port of Georgetown to carry away the tobacco of that town and Bladensburg, and that the ships used to lay in the Eastern Branch to obtain their cargoes from both places: that this trade has declined cannot be denied, for it is an incontrovertible fact that the only ship destined for Georgetown last year, called the William Murdock, capt. Tom, was loaded at Barry's wharf on the Eastern Branch, because there was not sufficient water over the bar below Georgetown to admit her passage to and from that place. Now, sir, from the whole number of vessels of all descriptions entered at Georgetown for the last seven years, we may fairly deduct one fourth for those which never went there—there will then remain 158 as having *actually* passed up the river to that place during that time, which, divided by seven, will be something less than 23 vessels in each year, and not quite one for each fortnight. Thus then, sir, this mighty obstacle, these great delays by a draw bridge, after investigation, become very inconsiderable—Indeed the first is proved to be nothing, and the last too trifling to deserve serious consideration. But, Mr. Chairman, in order to remove every objection, or even doubt, which can possibly exist with any part of the committee, I am willing to insert a clause in the bill obliging the Bridge Company to compensate for any loss by detention at the draw.

I have endeavored to shew that the erection of this bridge cannot injure the *navigation* of the river, nor subject to much *inconvenience* the very few vessels which may pass it—It is now proper that I should state the advantages which will result to the community at large from its erection: It is hardly necessary, I presume, sir, to state the difference in dispatch, in safety, and in comfort, between a bridge and ferry, even where the distance is the same; but when a saving of nearly one half the distance is effected in favor of the bridge the advantages are too obvious to be resisted. From a calculation made by my colleague (Mr. Thompson) the other day, the public will save (agreeable to a statement of expence furnished from the general post office department) in carrying the mail alone, between five and six hundred dollars per annum, and in the mileage of the members of congress, south of the Potomac, about the same sum. This is certainly no great consideration with the government, in a pecuniary point of view, but at the same time it ought not to be entirely overlooked: It is worth saving: We ought not to forget the admonition of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nelson) the other day, upon the subject of œconomy. He then told us, what his grand father, an old Scotchman, once told him; "that many mickles would make a muckle—take care of the pence and the pounds would take care of themselves." I agree perfectly with that gentleman's grand father, in this particular at least, and think we ought not to waste the public money because the sum may appear trifling.

The saving to travellers of every description will be incalculably great. Those who travel in the public stage or other hired carriages will save (at the rate of stage hire from Georgetown to Alexandria) at lenst seventy five cents going and the same returning, making a dollar and a half for each passenger per day; every description of travelle s from New Hampshire to Georgia will save in an equal proportion; but the saving of money bears no proportion to the saving of time. The population of the district is increasing very fast, and shall the eastern and western parts of it be for ever divided by an obstacle so easily surmounted? Shall the Potomac be an eternal barrier to their intercourse, when a bridge can be so easily thrown across it? & at the expence of a company too who will ask no aid from the government? And will you *force*, not only the inhabitants of the district, but near five millions of your citizens to the south and north of the Potomac, who may occasionally wish to travel in different directions to the seat of government, to go the circuitous route of Georgetown, over a ferry, at sometimes impassable, and at all times disagreeable, and a road too, extremely bad indeed; when they can pass with great comfort, safety and expedition, a good bridge and an even paved road at least four or six miles nearer. Is this city never to increase? Is it forever to be excluded from a communication with the Virginia shore, but by a terry? Are the mails and stages always to be delayed by a ferry? Are the citizens of every description always to be severed, except by a circuitous route and dangerous ferry? I trust not. It is impossible. A bridge must, and will be built, at some time or other; and the sooner it is done the better. The people will not remain longer unconnected, and be silent; the public voice demands it at our hands, the public good requires it, and it ought to be done. We have often heard, even upon this floor, the metropolis of the union, compared to a wilderness: Sir, the comparison is not altogether unjust; it is indeed a wilderness, and I am sorry for it; but I trust and hope it will not long remain so. It is time that the fostering hand of the government had been extended to its improvement, then indeed we might hope to hear no more expressions of discontent, at the situation and accommodations at this place. The erection of a bridge would open to the city, a very abundant and cheap market at Alexandria, by which the inhabitants of this place, could be enabled to keep better and cheaper boarding houses, and thereby silence at least one of the objections to the continuance of Congress here. But we are called upon to say, "where is there a commercial town above a bridge?" I answer, in almost every direction, both in this country, and in Europe. I am told, and I believe correctly, that nine tenths of the city of London, is above its bridge; although it has no draw. In almost all the states northward of this, there are bridges of this description, and I am told by gentlemen coming from that country, and well acquainted with their effects, that no serious injury has been experienced by commercial towns above them; nor has the property fallen in value, or improvement been checked in those towns, by the erection of their bridges. In Massachusetts alone, there are a great many bridges below large and flourishing towns, some of which I will venture to say, have ten times the commercial importance of Georgetown. Roxbury, Cambridge and Charlestown, in Massachusetts have bridges. The two first are ports of delivery, which is the best evidence of their flourishing situation. There are also in Massachusetts two other bridges, Chelsea and Malden, through both of which you must pass, to get to Medford, a town of considerable commercial importance, and we have been told that property above these bridges, has experienced no diminution in value, in consequence of their erection. But why need we travel to Europe and to the northward for examples? We have almost within our view several draw-bridges, through which vessels pass to commercial towns above them, and yet I have never heard any inconvenience complained of. There is one over the Eastern Branch within this district, and another on Occoquan, at a small town called Colchester in Virginia. Although the commerce above the first is now very inconsiderable, yet there was a time within my recollection, when more vessels were loaded upon the Eastern Branch, than at Georgetown at this time. Above the latter bridge at Colchester, and at the head of the navigation, is a little town called Occoquan, in a state of rapid improvement. There are in it two or three very large manufacturing mills and several stores, and belonging to it several vessels. This little town has started into consequence, since the erection of the bridge below it, whilst Colchester, a place of ancient standing, and below the bridge too, has dwindled into nothing. There is not belonging to it a single vessel, nor in it a single store. This is a case, precisely in point. Colchester, a place of ancient establishment, and below the bridge too, has sunk into nothing; whilst the town of Occoquan, only two miles above it, is progressing rapidly to a state of commercial importance. Thus it is plainly proved that bridges, have not the injurious effects upon commerce above them, which the people of Georgetown would wish us to believe. No Sir, it is not to these little artificial causes that commercial towns, owe their rise or their fall; but to enterprise and capital.

We have been told by the counter memorialists, and it has been reiterated here "that natural advantages ought not to be injured by artificial means." Upon this subject Mr. Chairman, the people of Georgetown ought to have been silent; they are not aware of a retort which this objection will force upon them. Will they recollect, sir, that to artificial means alone they are indebted for the greatest part of their commerce? Will they recollect that from artificial means alone the towns of Baltimore and Alexandria have been deprived of their natural advantages to the exclusive benefit of Georgetown? do they not know that the improvement of the Potomac above them, has diverted from its natural course, a commerce, which belonged to others and which now enriches them? And will they permit me to remind them that even to the erection of a *bridge* they owe no inconsiderate share of their commerce? Yes sir, I will remind the people of Georgetown of advantages from *artificial* means, which they ought not to have forgotten; because to them, in a great measure, they owe their present commercial standing. The bridge below the little Falls and at the head of the navigation of Potomac has given to Georgetown a considerable quantity of produce from Virginia, which must otherwise have gone to Alexandria. I am very far from objecting to the means by which the importance of Georgetown has been acquired—I was pleased with the erection of a bridge at the Little Falls, because it was a convenience generally, and particularly so to that part of the country from which I come, and from the same principle, I should be glad to see a number of other bridges erected, both above and below the Falls; I have always thought, and still think there ought to be a bridge at Georgetown, and if the people of that place are of the same opinion, and will propose it, I will promise to vote for it: Is it necessary already to remind the people of Georgetown that for their exclusive benefit, one arm of the river Potomac has been entirely closed, by authorising a dam from Mason's Island to the Virginia shore, which gives to them in some measure, a monopoly of the flour which comes down the Potomac? and are we now to be told by the same people that we possess no constitutional right to authorise a bridge across the Potomac for the public good, even with a free passage to vessels of all descriptions? and that even if we possess the right, it would be a wanton and cruel exercise of it? the erection of the dam will certainly prevent flour boats from going to Alexandria, at particular seasons of the year, when high winds are frequent, as they will be obliged to go a considerable distance round Mason's Island, exposed to a wide and unprotected sheet of water which will subject them to considerable danger, even when the wind is moderate; but before the erection of this dam, the boats could go down to Alexandria at almost any season, and with almost any wind; as they could, and did, always keep close to the Virginia shore, and covered by its banks were perfectly secure. This measure as well as the erection of the bridge at the falls was evidently injurious to the interests of Alexandria. Yet sir, had we any complaints from that quarter? were our rights questioned by them, and our motives censured? were we told by them, that "no place should calculate on artificial advantages, which cannot be afforded without depriving other places of their natural advantages"? No sir, they were silent, not even a murmur escaped them; they had no wish to deprive their neighbors of any advantages they could derive

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from "artificial means," although their interests should in some measure be affected by it; they felt none of those jealousies which appear now to influence their neighbors. It is well known, that at the last session of congress, I was in favor of the causeway from Mason's Island to the Virginia shore; I did not believe at that time it could do any injury to the public, and as the people of Georgetown, supposed it would benefit them, by reclaiming a channel considerably injured by natural causes; I could have no reasonable objection to the experiment, and of course gave to it my support. Mr. Chairman, I have now examined such parts of this subject, as have not been generally adverted to by those who have preceded me; I must now be permitted to answer some observations which have fallen from gentlemen on the other side of the question.

The honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nelson) has made one point of objection to this measure, which I had not expected from any quarter, and particularly from himself. We are now told by that gentleman that we have no constitutional right to authorise the erection of this bridge —that we are forbidden by the compact between Virginia and Maryland. I do not mean at this time to enter into an examination of this objection; I consider it as having been completely refuted and settled by a vote of this house, at the last session of congress, on the subject of the causeway from Mason's island to the Virginia shore; and I am unwilling to trespass unnecessarily upon the patience of the committee. But I would ask the gentleman from Maryland how it has happened that he who at the last session so ably vindicated the constitutional right of congress to build a causeway (which is a complete obstruction) should now deny that right in the case of a bridge, which is no obstruction at all, and which will be of great public utility? The gentleman has however acknowledged his error; confessed his sin; and asks forgiveness; and he ought to receive it. But we are again told by the gentleman from Maryland "that the petitions upon this subject are old petitions presented two or three years ago: that he had no idea that such a measure would be acted upon, and that he was taken by surprise." That the petitions are old cannot be denied, but that the gentleman should be taken by surprise is really astonishing. Sir, it was unnecessary to have new petitions: the gentleman ought to recollect that at the first session of the last congress, the select committee to whom this subject was referred, made a report in its favor, which for want of time was not acted upon during the session: that at the last session it was revived, and the committee again reported in its favor; but from the pressure of important business it was not acted upon. It has now been called up as part of the unfinished business of the last session, and referred to another committee, who after a consideration of six or seven weeks, have again reported in its favor. Can the gentleman from Maryland now say he has been taken by surprise? Certainly not. He has been a member of the house from the commencement of this business, and ought to have known its progress: every committee to whom this subject has hitherto been referred has uniformly reported in its favor, and I believe it would be extremely difficult for the speaker of this house to appoint a committee indiscriminately who would not make the same report. But, says the gentleman again, "Congress may legislate over a part of the Potomac: they may build a causeway; but they have no right to build a bridge *entirely* across the river." This is certainly very extraordinary doctrine: if we have a right to a *part* we certainly have a *right* to the *whole* of the Potomac, within the District of Columbia. An honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Early) also objects to our right to legislate upon this subject; "because," says the gentleman, "by the compact between Virginia and Maryland neither state has a right to *obstruct* the navigation of the Potomac, and the erection of a bridge, even with a draw, will be such an obstruction as is prohibited by that compact," and to give us the true definition of the word *obstruct* he has favored us with Johnson's Dictionary as an authority which is conclusive with him, "because it is the plain good old English definition," to use the language of the gentleman. In the gentleman's Dictionary it is found that "*obstruct*" means to hinder, impede, &c. and he has triumphantly asked if this bridge will not hinder and impede? and if so, whether it will not obstruct? I will in my turn ask the gentleman from Georgia whether congress has not a right to establish quarantine regulations within the district, and to *hinder* vessels from proceeding to a certain number of days? and whether they have not a right, if an enemy's squadron was approaching their capital, to prevent their approach, by throwing across the channel a chevaux-de-frize or any other obstruction they might think proper, for the public safety? Surely this right will not be questioned, and yet by the gentleman's authority, his good old English authority, it would be an hindrance, an impediment, and of course such an *obstruction* as is prohibited by the compact. But in what light is this subject viewed by the state of Maryland? Has she conceived the erection of a bridge across the Potomac as violating the compact? I believe not, sir. We find that the legislature of that state passed a law in the year 1791, previous to the assumption of jurisdiction of the territory by the United States, authorising the erection of a bridge *at* or *near* George-Town. As the river Potomac is navigable for some distance above George-Town, we must consider the passage of this law as expressive of an opinion of the legislature of Maryland, that the erection of a bridge below the head of tide water, is not such an obstruction or injury as is prohibited by the articles of compact between the two States. By this law a bridge is authorised as well *below* as *above* George-Town, indeed it might have been built at the very place where the present bridge is contemplated.——An honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Finley,) also denies the right of congress to legislate on this subject, but yet he admits the right to *improve*. Shall we attempt to improve that to which we have no right? Certainly not. He has also attempted to cast an indirect censure on the committee, by insinuating that as this report differs from a spurious statement, just laid upon your table, they were influenced by improper considerations. How extremely unjust is this imputation? The select committee to whom this subject has been referred, have delayed their report for several weeks that they might be enabled to procure all the information, upon which to form a correct and impartial decision. Their sittings were public and open to all parties, and they formed their opinion from documents alone, submitted to them. If the opponents to this measure had intended to act fairly they would have attended the committee, and submitted to them their objections and statements, and if there had appeared contradictions as to fact, it would have been the duty of the committee before they reported, to have investigated the subject, and to have ascertained the truth. But this course it seems they did not think proper to pursue; they were afraid of investigation—And they have delayed their statements until the subject is already under discussion, when it is impossible to contradict it by investigation. I will say nothing of the impropriety of this mode of proceeding, or of the indecency of the statement, but will only notice the difference in distance in a survey said to be a correct one, which was furnished the comtee three years ago, and by which they have been governed; and by a survey recently made and secretly circulated among the members of this house only since the discussion of this question. By the first survey, (the correctness of which has never been contradicted) there appeared to the committee to be a saving of 5 mile and seven eights, between the George-Town route and the bridge route to Alexandria, from the Capital.——But it is said by this new and illegitimate survey which has found its way into this house at a very unseasonable time, and under circumstances of extreme suspicion; that the difference in the two routes is a mere nothing—about a mile or perhaps a little more.—I will not vouch for the accuracy of the first survey, it is possible there may be some little mistake in calculation, but I will vouch for the integrity of the gentleman who made it. I have long known him and an honester man does not exist. But can the committee hesitate in their opinion of the relative correctness of the two surveys under all circumstances? If it be possible, I beg them to cast their eyes to the town of Alexandria, which is due South from the Capital, and then to George-Town and over the ferry, which is about three and an half miles in a North Western direction, and they will find that the original survey cannot be incorrect.

But there is another circumstance which proves indisputably the correctness of the first survey. Gen. Mason who is certainly more interested in opposing the erection of this bridge than any other person; appeared before a former committee upon this subject to state his objections to it, and I have been told by a member of that committee, that he made no objection to the correctness of the survey. But Mr. Chairman, if it be possible to doubt, as to the correctness of the two surveys, I beg the committee to afford time for ascertaining the truth, by voting for the present resolution, and enable us to bring in a bill, before the discussion of which, an opportunity may be given of resurveying the different routes, and which will enable us to vote understandingly upon the subject. I will now answer an enquiry made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley). It is asked what is meant by the public interest? Is it, says the gentleman, Georgetown, Alexandria or the City of Washington? I answer no, it is neither; I feel no partiality for either place, as a representative upon this floor; I know them not—but it is the nation at large, whose interest, it is my wish to promote, by this measure; and it is the immediate convenience to my constituents which I am desirous to facilitate and assist. Sir, I have no partiality upon this occasion. If I could be influenced by personal feeling, I know of no place which has a fairer claim than George-town; and I should be happy of an opportunity of manifesting it, upon any proper occasion. For its inhabitants generally I have the highest respect, and for those in particular with whom I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance, I will add partiality and friendship; but considerations of this kind must yield to public duty.

We are assembled here to consult and promote the general good, and I should be unfaithful to my own judgment if I did not give to this measure my decided support.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

It is said, that government has ordered suits to be commenced against the individuals concerned in the expedition of the ship Leander from New-York.

From a New York paper.

[Anticipated—from our correspondent.]

Extracted from a Postscript to the Kingston Royal Gazette, of the 25th ult.

Under the regulations adopted for the two Cork fleets, each vessel had her number painted in large white figures under her main chains; they were directed to proceed in three columns, agreeably to the numbers they bore at the distance of two cables length from each other, and the space of a mile and a half, to be preserved between the respective columns.

In consequence of the intelligence brought by the Sea Horse, the Veteran and Malabar men of war have been anchored at the entrance of Port Royal harbour, and the following circular letter was yesterday issued by his honor the lieutenant governor, to the custodes of the different parishes:

[CIRCULAR]

King's House, January 24.

SIR,

The lieutenant governor having received intelligence by his majesty's ship Sea Horse, captain Corbet, that eighteen sail of French line of battle ships had been seen on the 16th of December, in lat. 46 long. 10, steering a course supposed for the West-Indies, his honor thinks it necessary, as a measure of precaution, to acquaint you therewith, for the information of the parish of which you are chief magistrate.—The commander in chief directs me to add, that he has caused circular letters to be written to the colonels and commanding officers of the militia regiments and troops of horse throughout the island, to have a general muster of their respective corps immediately, and to report for his excellency's satisfaction the state of their several commands, as it may be necessary to call them into action suddenly, at no distant period.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

S. TYRELL, Sec.

Custode or Chief Magistrate of ——.

Capt. Peile, of the Resolution, of Liverpool, which vessel arrived on Wednesday at Port Morant, has favoured us with the following extract from his log-book, from which we have every reason to hope that a British squadron of equal force is closely treading on the heels of the enemy:

"On the 10th December, in lat 35, 20, long. 11, at day light, perceived a French fleet, in two divisions, one in the S. E. quarter, the other in the N. W. About 8, A. M. the commodore stood in for the fleet with the signal to disperse, and for an enemy in sight. He then stood to the N.N.W. with about 10 sail, accompanied by the Bodecia frigate and Wasp sloop. At 10, the whole of the enemy's squadron, consisting of 14 line of battle ships, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig pursued the commodore. At 11, stood to the S. E. crossing the hause of the enemy's leading ship, almost within gun shot to the leward, when the admiral making a signal, two of the enemy's two deckers stood after us, and chased us till three, P. M. only the sternmost ships of their fleet being in sight to N. W. The two ships then tacked and joined their fleet; we steered a S. S. E. course till dark, and due W. all night. At day light saw 14 or 15 sail of large ships astern, some lying to, and others steering different ways, apparently as if they had lost scent of their pursuit, which we conjectured to be the English fleet."

The Ellen is 45 days from Angola, and 8 from Dominica. She has 269 slaves on board and was bound to New Providence, but has put in here in distress. At Dominica she learnt, that in consequence of information of 14 sail of the line having escaped from Brest, martial law had been proclaimed, but on the day of the Ellen's departure it was taken off, two frigates having arrived at Prince Rupert's, with an account of the arrival of Sir John T. Duckworth, at Barbados with five sail of the line and several frigates.

Vice admiral lord Collingwood, on the 11th ult. was off Carthagena, blockading the Spanish squadron in that port, with the following ships, viz.

Britannia, 100 guns, rear admiral W. Earl of Northesk, Capt. C. Bullen; Queen, 98, vice admiral lord Collingwood, Captain E. Rendet; Dreadnought, 98, Capt. J. Conn; Prince, 98, R. Grindall; Minotaur, 74, lieut. J. Stockham, (acting); another 74, name unknown; 2 frigates, and 2 sloops of war.

It is supposed that the ships that were off Cadiz would proceed to join lord Collingwood off Carthagena.

In consequence of information received from captain Langford, of the Leak sloop of war, of the capture by the Resolution squadron of the vessels for Africa, under his convoy, Sir John T. Duckworth had sailed in quest of them, with the following ships of the line, viz.

Conopus, 80 guns, rear admiral T. Louis, Captain F. W. Aylen; Donegal, 80 P. Malcolm; Tigre, 80, E. Halliowell; Powerful, 74, R. Plampin; Spencer, 74, hon. R. Stopford; Agamemnon, 64, Sir E. Berry, Knt. and another 74 supposed to be the Ajax, lieut. J. Pilford, (acting.)

This is the same squadron which called at Madeira for information prior to the sailing of the Defiance, which arrived here last week.

The Zealous, 74, Captain John Oaks Hardy, was at Gibraltar Bay on the 9th ultimo. Captain Hardy, we are happy to state, was in good health on the 9th, though stated in the London papers to dead.

The Fisguard frigate, of 38 guns, captain Bolton, arrived the same day, with the vessels from Cork under her convoy. Lieutenant general Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. his lady and daughters; brigadier general Drummond, lieut. Col. Welsh and Captains Potter, Wesley and Windham, came passengers in her. Sir Eyre Coote, immediately after his arrival, landed at Port-Henderson, and proceeded to Spanish town.—The usual salute was fired.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to To-Morrow's Sales,

Six Hogsheads of Antigua Rum,

ON A CREDIT.

P. G. Marsteller.

Feb. 27.

Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,

First quality Sweet Cider, by the barrel,

Spiced Salmon, in kegs,

Raisins, in boxes,

Corn'd Cod-Fish, first quality,

Flax,

Sweet Oranges,

Apples,

Fresh Shelbarks,

English Walnuts,

First quality table Cod-Fish;

TOGETHER

With a general assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly expects from Baltimore, a quantity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold low by the box.

February 27. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron* I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock*,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

February 24. d3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust given by Spencer Cooper to the Subscribers, will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 12th day of March next,

A handsome unfinished Brick House and Lot,

Situated on Water-street 40 feet front, running back 125 feet, subject to 50 dollars ground rent. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Cook,
Jonathan Scholfield, } *Trustees.*

February 19. cot3

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller, King Street.*

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama, in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty third Letter a Musical Farce.
The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
——— Stranger in France.
Wakefield's Family Four, through Great Britain and Ireland.
Pennsylvania Farmer.
Gifford's residence in France.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)
——— Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)
Anacharsis Travels, four vols. (calf and gilt)
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols and Atlass.
Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from the Revolution to the accession of King George the second, two volumes, folio.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Turgason's Rome.
Rollin's Antient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.
Hoole's translation of Orlando Furiow, from the Italian, of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (calf gilt).
Revised Code of Virginia Laws.
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.
Hening's New Virginia Justice.
Letters of Curtius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
Letters of the British Spy.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationary, &c. &c.

N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.

February 24. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT OF LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract, of JOHN BERRYMAN, *deceased*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) taw8w

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke-street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George-streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every conveniency fit for a genteel family:

ALSO,

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 2awtf

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d61.co

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of

CORN AND RYE.

Apply to

WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room.*

February 1. co

Just Landed,

From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, *and for sale by* WASHINGTON PEIRCE, *on liberal terms;*

21 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
A few boxes Mould Candles,
Hogsheads Liverpool Salt,
5 barrels Cherry Bounce,
25 quintals Cod Fish.

February 17. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

Taken up at my Plantation,

TWO HOGS,

SUPPOSED about 5 or 6 months old; when weighed alive the one weighed 104 pounds, the other 40; marked with a crop on the right ear and a swallow fork on the left. The owner, by application at Strawberry Hill, Fairfax county, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

2d mo. 12th. 1aw3t

☞ Clover-Seed and a few hhds. excellent Molasses for sale at my store in town.

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next spring, about 14 and an half hands high, rough shod before, a snip on the end of her nose rubbed with the waggon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expences if taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col.
February 3. 1aw

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

A TAN-YARD at *Occoquan.*

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th of March next,

An undivided half interest in a valuable TAN YARD and STOCK, the whole of which is supposed to be about five hundred Hides, nearly tanned—also a considerable parcel of finished Side Leather, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, and Boot Legs. The yard contains sixteen vats, six handlers, two limes, two bates, and a pool; a beam house, bark mill, a shop 16 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a dry cellar; a good set of shop and yard tools, and is supplied, with a constant stream of water commanded at pleasure.

There will also be Sold,

The other half of the yard & stock, together with a large two story dwelling house in an unfinished state, with a cellar and kitchen underneath, provided such an addition would be more accommodating to purchasers. This yard is situated in an excellent neighborhood for getting bark and hides, and being near the limits of the town of Occoquan, and immediately on the main stage road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, and on the road from Alexandria and this place to Fauquier court house, Haymarket and the upper country, is an excellent place for the sale of leather. The above property is sold in consequence of the death of *Robert Lindsay*, one of the former proprietors. It is in a suitable situation, and the terms of sale will be made accommodating to purchasers.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the individual property of *Robert Lindsay.*

☞ All persons having claims against the firm of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

George W. Lindsay,
Surviving Partner,
OR TO
Braddock Richmond,
Administrators of ROBERT LINDSAY, *dec'd.*

Occoquan, Feb. 11. co10t

For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mrs *George Clemenson*; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houses on this property, two of which are commodious and well finished.

This property will be sold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers.—☞ The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next.

On the same day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the intersection of King and Fayette streets.—The situation of this property is deemed superior to any other on King-street, as it faces the diagonal street and adjoins a pump of the best water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17. 2awdf

TO RENT.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE and Garden, near the *Academy*—both are large and the Garden productive, a pump in the yard, smoke house, milk house, &c. For particulars apply to

John Vowell, or
Samuel Craig.

February 11. 2awtf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts.* ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. 1aw

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessaries of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3ms

For JAMES WAUGH, *Sheriff F. C.*

January 22. [Feb. 6] 1aw8t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 30th of last month, from the subscribers, living in Alexandria,

JOHN JOHNS,

An apprentice to the Boot and Shoe making business; he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, dark complexion, down look—had on when he went away a long black coat, coarse dark trousers, Bennet's cord waistcoat (reddish figure). He will probably call himself JOHN STONE, which name he assumed in consequence of having been raised by a person of that name. Whoever apprehends said apprentice and secures him in any gaol and gives information, so that we get him again, shall receive 25 dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

Moses & Jacob Janney.

N. B. It is thought the above apprentice has been taken away by a journeyman who calls himself *Joseph Ward*, and who went to Norfolk about the time said boy absented himself.

February 4. eo

THE LAST BALL

Will be held on *Thursday Evening* next, the 27th instant.

February 24.

Plaister of Paris.

A few Tons now landing, and for Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 26. d

We are well equipt for Ploughing, Seeding and Harrowing. Apply to

Edward H. Jacobs, or
Cuthbert Harris.

February 26. d6t

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fay's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers want to purchase

15 or 20 likely young Negroes,

Between the age of 12 and 25—for which they will give a generous price in cash. Apply at *Hodgkin's* tavern, Alexandria.

William Robins & Jones.

February 26. 3*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN.

For one well recommended a generous price will be given. Apply to

THE PRINTER.

February 25. 3t

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